NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1871.

FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The Government have notified the holders of one mundage millions or Pive Twenty Bonne that they will be paid in Gold; and after Delet the interest will cease. All holders of the issues and new 1865's, should at once decide whether they will be and take the gold when called on; or convert into new Governm mount or gold may soon be much less on account of these heavy payments is clearly becomes the duty of all holders of Pive-Twenties to take the

about 90. The Western Pacific Bonds are all Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 interest Six Fer Cent. January and July; principal and interest payable

Also, the Central Pacific Sizes, at the market price, now about 1024

and the demand very great, they will soon he absorbed. There are

A. S. HATCH

WASHINGTON.

PREPARING THE ALABAMA CLAIMS-THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC-NEW SEEDS

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 4, 1871. Clerks at the State Department are busily engaged at present in preparing for the consideration of the Board
of Arbitration papers in the Alabama claims, in State, a large number of new claimants filing papers These additional claims are undergoing arrangement and supervision.

The first span of the superstructure on the new plers of the Long Bridge has just been successfully structed on the north side of the Virginia shore channel rennecting the abutment wall with the first pier. The remaining spans will be erected over this channel in a short time. The section to be laid first is for the carriage may, which is 20 feet wide. The railroad section will be aid afterward, and is to be 13 feet wide.

During the present year, our Government has received from the Royal Gardens at Kew, London, 1,200 distinct species of seeds and plants. These importations are Independent of those annually made for the use of the Agriculture Department, being mainly flower-seeds, in tended for experimental purposes at the Starden where they have been planted and produced fine

The National Pomological Association meets in Rich mond, Va., to,morrow. A large number of delegates and members left this city to-night to attend the session. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the

preparation of estimates of appropriations for his Bu reau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, that they may be ready for Secretary Boutwell's report to Congress.

The Smithsonian Institution recently forwarded a circu

far to scientific institutions all over the world, for the purpose of securing a record of scientific and literary men in foreign countries, their residences, the institutions and so cieties with which they are connected, and the branches of science in which they are especially interested. J. Rhees, esq., who, during the absence of Prof. Henry in California, has charge of the Institution, is engaged at the present time in receiving returns, and expects in about two months to have a complete list of scientific and literary men throughout the world.

The Rush County National Bank of Rushville, Ind., has been authorized to commence business, with a capital of

Col. W. R. Holloway's friends in Indianapolis, Ind. are endeavoring to secure his appointment as postmaste: of that city, and have written numerous letters here in

Commissioner Drummond, having been informed that Persons were settling upon a tract of land known as the Mille Lac Indian Reservation, in Minnesota, has addressed a letter to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Taylor's Falls, informing them that those lands are still occupied by Indians, and are not open for dis-jonal, and that all entries and settlements made thereon are illegal, and will not be recognized by the General Jand Office.

TELEGRAPH NOTES

.... A serious drouth prevails in Southern Illinois Queen Victoria is still indisposed and confined Cherre were four deaths from yellow fever in

.....An English student has fallen a victim to a Bismarck Bohlen has been relieved from the

.... The Rev. Charles M. Fox, D. D., died in Cardo, pasterday. Dr. Fox left tha city recently to accept the rectorthe of the Church of the Epiphany in Chlonge.

James Legg & Co.'s woolen mill, in the town of harablelile. R. I. was barned on Sanday. Loss, \$100,000; insurher, \$50,000. It is feared that a watchman, who went into the building was a fer-antisquisher, perished, as he has not been seen since.

Post No. New York form.Perkins, Livingston & Post, a New-York firm, have find a petition is bankrupter, in Jedinaspolis, against the Indian-soda, Cincionati und Latayette Relivend to the amount of their claim. Bills 360, It is understood a number of other creditors will take similar access.

General crop reports received at Mobile from A fire in Springfield, Mass., yesterday, de-pose the livery stable of Ives & O'Reefe. Four horses periabed. The sp 98000; insured. The feed store and stable of E. H. Patch was consequed. Less, 92,500; figurasses, 61,000. A subsequent for the state of the stable of J. R. Vinton. Loss, 62,600; insur-ma, 81,200.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE.

GRAND UPRISING OF INDIGNANT TAXPAYERS AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

STIRRING SPEECHES BY W. F. HAVEMEYER, EX-JUDGE EMOTT, OSWALD OTTENDORFER, EX-GOV. SALOMON, ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT AND EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

The public meeting last night at Cooper Union was one of real indignation, passionately expressed. Men of all parties and all ages assembled under the call very early in the evening. Nearly an hour before the time appointed for the opening speech no standing room remained in the hall. A score or two of women, chiefly Germans, were scattered through the vast room, but all the rest of the audience were men, and nineteen-twentieths of these were advanced in years-voters and property holders-were interested in the political redemption and prosperity of the city. The immense and enthusiastic audience was composed in every sense of substantial men, who came there with the purpose of giving free and full, emphatic, and unequivocal expression to sentiments long since formed, and to opinions now confirmed by the presentation of full proofs of the frauds of the Tammany leaders. There was no display of excitement, none either of impatience, and the vast audience awaited without demonstration the beginning of the proceedings. No one displayed any disposition to be riotous; indeed the crowd of quiet, earnest men was not one into which the rioters in the employ of Tammany would care to venture. There was a rumor prevalent during the day that a large body of roughs had been ordered down from the Twenty-first Ward to interrupt the meeting, but it proved a false story, which intimidated no one. Tammany leaders understand too well the danger to them of interrupting a public meeting in which the are too wise to assault the center of the phalony itself. The efforts at disturbance were altogether insignificant, and resulted more from

drunkenness than boldness. The Tammany leaders, indeed, were sagacious enough to order the police which they control to afford the fullest protection to the meeting. Large squads guarded the entrance, and displayed themselves in force formidable enough to intimidate within the building. Special or detective officers watched the entrances, and followed at the heels of every suspicious character who entered. Strict orders were issued to seize the first man who made any interruption or uttered any dissent from the sentiments expressed from the stage. and which they need to cultivate and develop. Men of all parties-at least all parties opposed to Tammany-were in the audience, or rather audien-

ces, for there were two meetings organized. The Republicans predominated in numbers of audience and speakers. One third at least were revolting Tammany Germans, and a fair fraction was composed of the Young Democracy. The coalition between the three parties which desire the reformation of municipal rule, appeared to be perfected on this occasion, and it was remarked that if the same unanimity of feeling or of purpose prevailed in the approaching canvass and elections, Tammany was doomed in spite of its repeaters and corrupt counters at the ballot-box. The withdrawal early in the day of Judge Ledwith, the most prominent speaker from of the full success of the demonstration and of the heartiness with which the "Young Democracy" entered into the movement. The Germans, both Republicans and Democrats, were fully represented. and some of the most prominent speakers were direct representatives of their common nationality and hitherto opposing parties. Ex-Gov. Salomon spoke great length the sentiments of the German Republicans, and Mr. Oswald Ottendoffer led in this Reform Camp the revolting legion of the German Democrats. Judges Pierrepont and Emott spoke the sentiments of the Republicans : and Robert B. Roosevelt, elected Congressman last year on the Tammany ticket, denounced the leaders of that party in no equivocal terms. In these senses and every other, the meeting was most significant, and its influence in the country cannot fail to be widespread and beneficial.

At 8 o'clock James M. Brown came forward and

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have met to-night in repense to a call which you have probably all seen,

but which I will read to you. After reading the call Mr. Brown nominated as President of the meeting the Hon. Wm. F. Havenever, who accepted the position amid the greatest

applause. He spoke as follows: SPEECH OF W. F. HAVEMEVER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The son of a German emigrant. was born in this city-was reared and educated here. A laborious apprenticeship, under a dear, honored, and honest father, was served here, my relations with active business were formed and finished here, and I have since enjoyed the honors of her civic Magistracy; it would therefore be strange if, in any emergency of her affairs. I did not regard her with the sentiments which most men entertain for the place of their nativity, or fail, notwithstanding my instinctive and unconquerable aversion to public prominence in any respect, to take, with you here, a deep interest in whatever concerns her honor or her

While I thank you, fellow-citizens, for the honor you have now conferred on me. I, at the same time, regret that we have not met on an occasion of less grave importance than the present; but we must accept the situation as it has come to us, however humiliating it may be, and, as far as possible, con-form our action in the future to the teachings of our

the call just read, it will be understood that it is not convened in the interest of the Republican or not convened in the interest of the Republican or the Democratic party, nor in the interest of any religious sect or creed, nor in the interest of the rich or poor, but in the interest of every honest man in this community (if the term honesty has still any this community (if the term honesty has still any significance), be he Democratic or Republican, Catholic or Protestant, rich or poor, who is in favor of an efficient and economical administration of our City Government, and earnestly desires, and is willing to work for such a reform of any and all existing abuses, as will afford him the enjoyment of the largest liberty in all the competitions of life, and the most ample security in person and in the property he may honorably and honestly acquire.

GRAVE CHARGES NOT BATISFACTORILY ANSWERED. Now, fellow-citizens, you are aware that very grave charges have been made against the members of the City Government, of frauduleht and corrupt extravagance in the expenditure of the public moneys—that large sums have, in some cases, been paid to counterfeit demands; and in others, where either no equivalent, or a very disproportionate one, has been received, until the public has become alarmed, and is at last aroused to the necessity of instituting such a rigid investigation of the public accounts, as will, if the charges are false, dispel slarm for the future, or, if found to be true, will lead to such decided measures as to force the guilty parties to disgorge their ill-gotten gains, and suffer the utmost penalty of the law for their larcenies.

These charges against the integrity of the members of our City Government, have not yet been answered in a way to satisfy this community that they are false, or that they lack any of the elements to convict those implicated, of crime before any honest court or jary; and I must be here permitted to say, that, if what has been alleged against the officials. uleht and corrupt extravagance in the ex-

to whom I have referred, be true, the whole truth has not been told, and that the credit of the city is in imminent danger, by the acts of those whose duty it was to preserve and protect it. These statements cannot be weakened by flattering estimates of the value of the city property, which may be made by experts in real estate, as the mass of that property is needed for use, and is not open for sale, and any needed for use, and is not open for sale, and any debt fraudulently incurred must fall back on the

debt fraudulently incurred must fall back on the people to be paid by taxation.

The prosperity of this city, fellow-citizens, is due solely to its natural advantages, its growth is inspite of the negligence, ignorance, and corruption of its Government, and while commerce is shackled and burdened by unjust exactions from the moment it passes into our bay, and is seeking other marts; and capital, scared by the spparition of political receivers and referees, seeks the protection of a purer administration of justice, it still thrives. But a deadly disease is consuming its vitals. Official life, no longer honorable, has become a business. Offices are created not so much to reward political favorites as to purchase the sid of corrupt men to stamp out liberty in our midst. The most exorbitant salaries are paid to the most incompetent officials. The charter of our our midst. The most exorbitant salaries are paid to the most incompetent officials. The charter of our city, as it now stands, is a mere act of perfidious legislation, conceived and framed to prolong the terms of bad men. Under it, and its attendant legislation, the Government of this city has become an oligarchy. The right of suffrage is practically abolished. Elective offices are shorn of power, and searcely the form of a democratic government remains to us in this city. Wealth, wrung in the shape of taxes from honest toil, flaunts itself in the public gaze in gorgeous array—in splended equipages and in palatial residences—to attest. I suppose, the provident, unadulterated, incorruptible, and radical democracy of its possessors. To eradicate these evils will require the use of the cantery and the knife in the hands of bold, skillful, and faithful operators, rather than the quack nostrums or pretentious rather than the quack nostrums or pretentious placebos of any literary mountebank. This city, fellow-citizens, so magnificent in extent

so liberal in its welcome and hospitality, and bound-less in its charities, now calls her people to their duty in this time of her humiliation.

CITY PRODIGALITY A ROBBERY OF LABOR. I confess, fellow-citizens, that I have been a long time surprised at the listlessness and apathy of the people of this city, and especially of the mechanical and laboring portion of our population, in not giving the subject, which now appears to excite some interest, earlier attention, when it must have been long patent to everybody who has the ability to think, or who lays claim to the least knowledge of his own interest, that every dollar improperly, not to say fraudulently, expended by the City Government, must be paid by those who labor, in the increased rent of the buildings which shelter them, in the price of every garment which clothes their families, and of every mouthful of food they eat, and I here denounce, as all classes of our citizens should denounce, every act of prodigality or jobbing by the City Government, as a robbery of labor, diminishing its comforts and dissipating its enjoyments, but, fellow-citizens, having said these things before without exciting any attention, I will not detain you longer than to add, that the remedy is with you; the city will be saved when the people deserve salvation; "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and security. To enjoy these privileges, you must pay the price in full to the uttermost farthing. The cross must precede the crown. "When men sleep, the enemy sows tares."

Fellow Citizens! There are no special copartnerships in politics, any more than in religion, where one man furnishes the capital and the other does the work; to secure your reward in either, you must both work and pay, and whenever the body of our the subject, which now appears to excite some inter-

ships in politics, any more than in religion, where one man furnishes the capital and the other does the work; to secure your reward in either, you must both work and pay, and whenever the body of our citizens, each acting for himself, shall resolve that they will turn from the avocations of business, discard the interests and prejudices of party, and make an earnest and faithful effort to overthrow the wrong-doers, and establish a reform in the government of our City, the good results which you expect to flow from this meeting will be secured.

As the Mayor, in a recent communication to the Common Council, declared it to be due to their constituents, and to the public credit, to permit any unbiased, unexceptionable and unpartisan committee of tax-payers, so desiring, to participate in the labors of that body, in investigating the accounts of the City, there is reason to hope, that the duties of any such committee you may appoint for this purpose, will be rendered less difficult and protracted than might otherwise be expected, and I repeat, with sober and earnest emphasis, to the people of this great metropolis, and of this State, and especially to you here assembled, the question which has been derisively put to disappointed and dissatisfied inquirers for information concerning the state of your what are you going to do about it?

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Havemeyer

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Havemever read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Sec

VICE-PRESIDENTS. JAMES LOW, CHAS. L. ANTHONY, ORLANDO M. BOGART,

ORLANDO M. BOGART, E. TOWNSEND, FRED. BUTTERFIELD, B. H. HUTTON, CHAR. L. HARDING, GUSTAV A. KISSELL, WM. WATT, SAMUEL MCLEAN, WM. CLANGLEY, J. J. VAN NOSTRAND, LOWN FOR MISSELL,

JOHN FOLEY, Wm. T. GARNER,

W. I. OARER,
CORNELIUS BLISS,
H. N. BEERS,
M. O. ROBERTS,
W. BARLEY,
GEO. BLISS,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
C. H. MACY,

S. HATCH.

TAMES M. BROWN, D. MORGAN.
P. SPAULDING, R. W. WESTON,
HENRY CLEWS,
JESSE HOYT,
MAGNUS GROSS,
W. R. VERMILYE,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOSEPH STUART,
ANDREW H. GREEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, IOHN A. DIX. F. H. AMIDON, EDWIN HOYT, WM. LATTMER,
HUGO WESENDONOR
MOSES TAYLOR,
JESSE SELIGMAN,
R. W. HOWES,
LEWIS BALLARD,
GUSTAVE KUTEB,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
AUGUSTE RICHARD,
GEO, W. BLUNT,
CUANT'S NATHENS. CHAND'R NATHANS, OLIVER HARRIMAN, H. B. CLAFLIN, ED. LUCKMEYER, N. BULLIVAN.
JAS. HASLEHURST,
JOSEPH GILLETT,
HENRY SHELDON, ARNOLD, SAM. W. GILLESPIE, JOHN M. WHITE, SOLON F. GOODRIDGE, M. A. HOPPOCK, MARTIN BATES, Jr., ROSS W. WOOD, WM. H. SCHIEFFELIN, GEO. DICKINSON, F. P. JAMES, ALBERT E. PUTNAM, B. SUMMERFIELD, LIUS CATLIN, Jr., P. ELDRIDGE, PETER HALL, PETER HALL,
J. ALDRICH,
WM. M. HAISTED,
WM. J. PEAKE,
JOHN H. MORTIMER,
CHAS. MALI,
THOS. WALTER,
EDGAR KETCHUM,
SAML. SHETHAR,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
WM. RADDE A. CARREBEER, VICTOR FREEZING
GUSTAV SCHWAR,
WILLY WALLACH,
DR. E. KRACKOWIZER,
MICHAEL LIENAN,
W. G. TAAKS,
MOSES E. CRASTA,
STEPHEN ROBERTS,
E. N. FAILER, Jr.,
JOHN WEBBER,
W. S. CARMAN,
STALL CRESTIE. WM. C. MALLOT, COI. N. G. DUNN, T. B. CUNNINGHAM, H. C. FAHRSTOCE. EMIL BAUER, ALBERT KLAMROTH, FRED. BCHACK, JOHN A. STEWART, R. L. KENNEDY, HOD. E. PLERREPONT, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, HOD. J. B. VARNUM, ROBERT HOE, HOU. T. A. LEDWITH, J. BLUMENTHAL, WM. RUTTROUP, GERHARD JANSSEN, MORITE METER, G. W. BARTELS, L. LIDWIG KAPPF, CHAS. LAMSON, THOS. STUNGES, C.P. KIRKLAND, THOS. YOUNGS, THOS. YOUNGS,

YOUNGS, B. OWEN,

CHAS. H. DARNET,
CHAS. COLLINS,
ROBT. W. ABORN,
LUKE W. TROMAS.
ED. MATTHEWS,
JNO, M. BRUCE, Jr.,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,
GEO. H. LANE,
L. M. BATES,
WM. MOSEN,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
G. S. BEEKNASN.
WM. HERBY SMITH,
B. H. SMITH,
L. LOCKWOOD,
P. M. MYERS,
JAMES LEES,
PHILIP SPEYER,
L. HALLGARTEN,
W. S. GILMAN,
LUTHER KOUNTZE, LUTHER KOUNTZE. P. TILLINGHAST,
E. S. BALLIN,
G. C. COLLINS,
PHILLIP DATES,
AMBROSE K. ELY,
R. M. BOGART,
JOHN FALCONER,
L. R. JACOBUS,
WM. H. COLWELL,
HOWLETT SCUDDER,
DUNGAN MCDOUGAL,
A RISEGH. DUNGAN MCDOUG A. ROBCH. CHAS. M. FIELD, JAS. M. DUNBAR, JONAS H. LANK, E. H. BROWN, GEO. MOLLES, C. KUIN, F. SCHWEDLER, H. GERCKE, O. ZOLLIKOFFER, N. KAUPMAN. I. BIRRWIRTH,
BAML B. RUGOLES,
GEO, W. MCLEAN,
WM. B. CLARK,
GEO, JORES,
GEO, JORES,
GEO, JORES,
GEO, JORES,
GEO, JOHES,
MAJOT J. M. BUNDT,
DT. JAMES R. WOOD,
WM. H. WEBB.
JUDGE G. C. BARRETT,
W. H. WILSON,
W. O. BARRETT,
W. H. WILSON,
J. J. O'DONAHUE,
ROSWELL D. HATCH,
JOHN M. WHITE,
J. W. TIEMANN,
J. W. TIEMANN,
J. W. TIEMANN,
J. W. TIEMANN,
J. W. H. WICKHAM,
B. B. ROOSEVELT,
SIMON STEEN,
GEO, VAN BLYCK,

B. B. ROOSEVELT,
SIMON STERN,
GEO. VAN BLYCK,
JNO. C. GREEN,
D. F. TIEMANN,
J. W. POWERS,
R. B. NOOBEY,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
JOHE E. DEVLIN,
M. HALLORAN,
T. F. JEREMIAH,
PATRICK O'BREA,
E. W. SACKETT,
JUNGS T. W. CLERKE,
JOREPH OTT,
JUNGS J. A. STEMMLER,
W. A. WHITEBECK, SECRETARIES.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Never have I stood in the presence of a more imposing or more important municipal assemblage than meets our eyes to-night. Here are citizens of New-York, respected President, of all nationalities, of all creeds, of every party, who have been aroused by the discovery of the conduct of their public servants and the condition of their public finances to a determined effort at reform. And these fellow-citizens who are unable for want of room to assemble with us here to-night, the laborers, the rich and the poor of this great city are waiting and watching to see, as your President has asked you, what we are going to do about it; what we can do, and we are going to do about it; what we can do, and what we will do; to see if free institutions are possible in great cities, or in great countries when great cities are growing up. For this is a question, fellow citizens, which concerns the existence of free institutions in the world, and no man who has at heart the cause of liberty, or who has watched the progress of government, can feel unconcerned when the question is deliberately proposed to a community like this, whether a great city like this in which we live has a public conscience, and how that conscience can make itself felt.

Now we are confronted with the startling discovery

has a public conscience, and how that conscience can make itself felt.

Now we are confronted with the startling discovery that the debt of this city and county has increased until it has reached an amount at least exceeding \$100,000,000 ; that it has increased \$63,000,000 under the present government of the present Mayor, and within two and a-balf years past. But what is most amazing and what is most alarming is that this is a discovery; that this has been a secret and an unknown increase; that there exists a power to create debts, to issue bonds, to mortgage your property and my property to an unlimited amount, and neither you nor I can know to what extent that is being exercised. I believe, gentlemen, there is not an instance of civilized government of a State, city or county in the history of the civilized world where debt has ever been created, where bonds have ever been issued, without notice or knowledge to the people at the time when that debt was created. Why, gentlemen, you are lying in the power of men who can mortgage your property secretly and without limit, and you knew not from power of men who can mortgage your property secretly and without limit, and you know not from day to day what burdens exist upon the fruits of your honest industry, nor when you may be called

Taxes, gentlemen, are nothing. It is easy to deceive the people with the story of two per cent a year. Even the enormous sums which seem to have been taken out of the public treasury to fatten certain favorite ones are comparatively insignificant when you consider them alongside of this great

when you consider them alongside of this great power of mortgaging the citizens' property without their knowledge and consent. Now, gentlemen, this city lies like a great whale stranded on the coast, and devoured piecemeal by slarks. The sharks are not many; they are a select few, but they are very voracious. You know that for many years, originally for con-venience of government, the affairs of this city have

You know that for many years, originally for convenience of government, the affairs of this city have been carried on in two branches—its city and its county affairs. For the year 1870 that branch of its affairs which is known as its county affairs was in the hands of that corporation which has become condemned by everybody, and which is to be the scapegoat against which all offenses of this city are charged—I mean the old Board of Supervisors.

No man has a word to say in favor of that institution, and certainly I have not; but it was set aside, and it was followed by another which my friend Mr. Foley, in a communication which I hope you all read, described as an "interim Board," that succeeded to and inherited its disposition. That Board was composed of three men—Mr. Hall, Mr. Tweed, and Mr. Connolly—and it has been distinctly charged by my persistent friend Foley, in that communication, and not denied that I am aware of, anywhere, that in a few hours, I don't know but I might say in a few minutes, those three men signed away \$6,000,000 of your money. Let me give you a few details of the way your money has been spent. You know you have a Court-House, at least you ought to know it by this time. It cost you, or it is pretended to have cost you, \$7,000,000, not for building it, but for furnishing and decorating it. If any of you belong to our militia regiments, you know you have armories and drill-rooms, and you know what sort of places they are. It is said that they have cost \$2,700,000. And it is said to have cost you over \$1,400,000 for printing, and \$235,000 for stationery, and this paid to one company in which certain gentlemen high in office are said to be interested. But the carpets went to that we paid for with this excess it is perhaps your duty to assist us to furnish the means to answer.

Now, who got the money! That is another curious part of the inquiry. There is Mr. Garvey, he does plastering, and he got \$945,000 in 1870, making over \$2,800,000 in two

Now, who got the money? That is another curious part of the inquiry. There is Mr. Garvey, he does plastering, and he got \$945,000 in 1899, and \$1,900,000 in 1870, making over \$2,800,000 in two years received by this fortunate plasterer, that is, if he was fortunate enough to keep the whole of it, which may be a question. Mr. Keyser, and I am sorry to say that Mr. Keyser belongs to the same party that I do; but I shall not speak any the more kindly of him on my account, for you must feel and know that, whatever may be said outside in the public prints, this is no partisan meeting. We come here to speak the truth of men, whether they be called Democrats or Republicans, or nothing at all. But the men who have plundered this city have not done so because they are Democrats, but they are Democrats because that affords them the means of getting office and plunder. Mr. Keyser received in two years for plumbing work, \$1,230,000.

But the happiest man of all is the man who deals in furniture; and there is a reason for that which will probably occur to your minds—because among these tyrants of the common weal the King of all made his first appearance on the scene of human affairs as a chair-maker; and Ingersoll & Co. have therefore received for furnishing the Court-House, armories, and drill-rooms in 1869 and 1870 over \$5,000,000.

WHO GOT THIS MONEY?

WHO GOT THIS MONEY!

of New York, including its funded and its noating decidents of an aware of, anywhere level hours. I don't know but in a few minutes, those aftered we hours, I don't know but in a few details of the way your money. You know you have a Court-House, the way you have a Court-House, the court of the court of the court of the court of places they are. It is said to be the court of places they are. It is said to the court of places they are. It is said to the court of places they are. It is said to the court of th Was it all paid to or kept by the men in whose names these bills were presented? Do you believe it ! [Cries of "No, no! it is our money."] It is suggested, gentlemen, that honest men do not succeed in getting their bills paid. [The speaker was here interrupted by a disturbance in the ball, and lond cries of "put him out." Quiet was, however, restored in a few moments, and the speaker resumed.] When millions have been paid to Ingersoll & Co. two honest men, mechanics whose names are spoken with praise by all men, the Cornells, who carry on the business of iron manufacture, have been unable to wring from these officials, except by the most severe legal parcedings, the few thousands justly due them. Now, fellow-citizens, you say I assume that these men are guilty—am I not right in assuming it? [Voices, "Yes! yes!"] What are the answers made by these men to these charges? [A voice, "They plead guilty."] Yes, they do plead guilty. The charges are made by the newspapers—well, do you suppose that if any of the thousands of the citizens of this city had gone to these men, and put these questions, and demanded an explanation, that they would have received any other answer than the most scornful denial? [Voices: "No, no."] Public officers, gentlemen, are on trial, and ought to stand on trial at the bar of public opinion every moment of their official existence.

And who, gentlemen, has to enlighten that tribunal in getting their bills paid. [The speaker was here

bar of public opinion every moment of their official existence.

And who, gentlemen, has to enlighten that tribunal of public opinion, and act the part of accuser here, except the public newspapers? But they are party papers, we are told; of course, what paper lives in this community that is not a party paper, unless it be the secret organ of some clique or other? But they say they are not responsible; that, in giving way the public money, they have been doing simply an official act, carrying out the law. Well, I shall not take time to discuss that question, as there are others to follow me; but there was no law that compelled them to do it—to pay out money not earned. Who, gentlemen, are these men who appear in these secounts by these singular and fictitious names? Who is Donnaruma? Who is Mr. Ingersoll's partner? [Voices, "Tweed."] Who takes half of Garvey's plunder?" [Voices, "Tweed."] Who takes half of Garvey's plunder?" [Voices, "Tweed."] when the Cornells cannot get their thousands? (Voices, "They steal it."] Now, gentlemen, there is no justification for these payments, and no denial of their amount! [Voice, "Send them to Sing Sing."]

"WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO !" Now, gentlemen, as your President has said, What are you going to do?" I will tell you—we have come here to-night to express our ideas, and to direct public opinion. I tell you the world is waiting to see if the men of New-York believe in honesty, or worship fraud. We must repeal this charter. We must compel the complete developments of the sets of these men, and an entire publicity of every debt in the future which they make we must

limit their power to make these debts, to mortgage our property withour our consent. We must remove the officers who have been guilty of such acts—we must punish the guilty. We must recover the money back to the city treasury.

If there be no law to do it, then persistently agitate, agitate, agitate, till at last you get a law. If the citizens of this great city are in earnest, they can be resisted; there is no power like the power of a people aroused—[A Voice—"That is so."]—aroused and enkindled with the enthusiasm of a righteous wrath. We have seen it in this country, gentlemen; we have seen it in the war of the Rebellion; let us see it again now.

Mr. President, I move that a committee be appointed to report resolutions expressive of the senti-

Mr. President, I meve that a committee be ap-pointed to report resolutions expressive of the senti-ment of this meeting, for its consideration. [When the speaker concluded, some one in the audience proposed three cheers, and a tiger for Judge Emott, which were given with a will.]

The President appointed as such committee: James Emott, Reuben W. Howes, Edward Salemon, John Foley, Henry Nicoll, Joseph H. Choate, and Wash-ington R. Vermilye.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Joseph H. Choate then read the following resolutions, remarking that he presumed they needed no

preamble. [Applause]. preamble. [Applause].

Resolved, That the tax-payers and citizens of New-York have learned with astonishment and alarm that the funded and bonded debt of the City and County has been more than doubled within the last two and a half years; that the acknowledged indebtodness of the City and County is now upward of \$113,000,000, being over \$63,000,000 more than it was when the present Mayor took his office, and that there is reason to believe that there are floating contingent or pretended debts and claims against the City and County which will amount to many millious of dollars in addition, which will be paid out of the City and County Treasury, unless the present financial officers

of dollars in addition, which will be paid out of the City and County Treasury, unless the present financial offleers are removed or their proceedings arrested.

Resolved, That the distinct, precise and emphatic charges in regard to the use and expenditure of this enormous sum, and the fraudulent misappropriation of the public money which have been made against the present City and County officials have been met by these officers with contemptuous denials of any power to interfere, with flippant evasions, with studied concealment of a large part of the public accounts, and with attempts to garble and confuse the residue and by the other parties implicated with an utter silence which is a confession of their guilt.

Resolved. That the facts and figures already disclosed compel us, as they must all honest and reflecting men, to the conclusion that enormous sums of money have been wrongfully taken from the public treasury; that millions of dollars have been paid to a few firms and individuals for work never performed and materials never furnished, and this with the procurement or contivance of persons now holding the principal offices of trust and profit under the present Charter; that exorbitant rents are paid for military armories and offices, and in several instances for rooms which do not exist or are not occupied; that the long and continued concealment of the accounts of the City proper furnish ground to believe that the accounts will disclose facts, if possible, yet more astounding, and will show that the same men who have squandered or stolen hundreds of thousands of the tax-payers' moneys are still engaged in similar frauds and peculations.

Resolved. That the public officers now directly ar-

moneys are still engaged in similar frauds and peculations.

Resolved, That the public officers now directly arraigned at the bar of public judgment for these offenses are William M. Tweed, now Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, sometime President of the former Board of Supervisors, and afterward one of the "Interim" Board, who had notoriously a controlling influence in the first of these Boards, and shared in the acts of the other, and who from his relations to parties in whose names bills were presented, and to whom they were ordered to be paid, is open to the suspicion not only of having planned the swindle, but of having shared in the plunder; Richard B. Connolly, the present Controller of the City, and A. Oakey Hall, the present Mayor who were not only also members of the "Interim" Board which sanctioned the paymant of several milhons of dollars, consigned the warrants, and consented to the payments which they confess they had the power to expose, if not to arrest; and unless these officers can meet the charges by other evidence, and on different pleas than have yet been furnished in their behalf, the credit of the City of New-York, and the material interests of its citizens, will demand that they quit or be deprived of the offices which they have dishonored, and the power they are abusing.

Resolved, That we have a right to and do demand a

The resolutions, as read, were adopted unaninously, and Oswald Ottendorfer came forward. SPEECH OF OSWALD OTTENDORFEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have ome to this meeting and respond to the invitation to briefly address the same upon the assumption that it will, in the language of the call, consider the present condition of the city finances in view of the charges of corruption that have been made in respect to them, and take such action as the public safety may require.

These are great and important objects, and to assist in attaining them should be the highest duty of every citizen, because it is not only the welfare and future of our city that are affected by it, but because, to a great extent, the honor and good name of the to a great extent, the honor and good name of the American people at large are at stake—because the question is involved whether free republican institutions, based upon universal suffrage, which we admire as the foundations of our happiness and pride, are in truth well adapted for the government of large and populous cities and can be reconciled with the preservation of the principles upon which the development of all civilized nations depends.

To aid in the solution of this important task I consider a duty which no cities in the content of the principle upon the call made upon the call the c

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A TERRIBLE TYPHOON—TWELVE VESSELS DRIVEN

Hong Kong, Sept. 3, 1871. A disastrous typhoon visited this vicinity

resterday. Twelve vessels were driven ashore, and mucl amage done on the land.

HURRICANE AT THE BAHAMAS. FIVE VESSELS WRECKED.

HAVANA, Sept. 8 .- Advices from Arecibo report a fearful hurricane, on the 22d uit., in the Bahamas. The American vessels C. D. Buire, C. V. Williams, and Carolins, and the English vessels Lady Bird and Nellie Mowe were wrecked. All hands were saved. The British

ressel Hamlet lost one man overboard.

IRELAND. THE DUELIN RIOT-FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 4, 1871. The riot of yesterday following the great mnesty meeting in Phonix Park was begun by a mob of returning participants in the meeting, who attacked a olice patrol. The fight which ensued was very flerce ables being badly injured, 18 slightly hurt, and mas at the corner of Queen-st. literally demolished. large body of their comrades, who had been kept out taken prisoners. Disorderly persons were in the streets all night singing seditious songs. The Police-Station is

meared with the blood of the wounded. Eight rioters, arrested yesterday, have been sentenced to three and four months' imprisonment.

THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE. AUSTRIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

VIERNA, Monday, Sept. 4, 1871. It is officially stated that Ministers Von Beust, Androsey, and Hohenwart will assist at the Con-ference of the Emperors at Salzburg. The Emperor of Austria leaves for that city to-morrow. BERLIN, Monday, Sept. 4, 1871.

The Emperor William, after his interviews at Salzburg with the Emperor Francis Jeseph, will go to Munich, where he is expected to arrive on Friday or

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DOWNFALL OF THE EM-PIRE-DISARMING THE NATIONAL GUARDS-SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT, TEN KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

Parts, Monday, Sept. 4, 187 To-day being the first anniversary of the downfall of the Empire and the proclamation of the Re-public, military precautions were taken against dangerous demonstrations; but the day passed off quietly, and no disturbances are app: - hended anywhere.

The disarmament of the National Guards in the cities of Southern France will begin on the 15th inst. Troops have been concentrated at points in the South in such manner as to insure prompt obedience to the law. As

In the Assembly, to-day, the Minister of War informed the Chamber that the Commission appointed to investigate the capitulations during the late war would meet on the 15th inst. It would investigate events in chronologica order, taking up the surrender of Sedan first. The bill providing for the tax on newspapers was adopted. There will be no vacations of the Assembly until after the evac nation by the Germans of the four department counding Paris.

A terrible railroad accident occurred to-day in North ern France-10 persons being instantly killed, and an im-

A SPEECH FROM MR. GLADSTONE-YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. London, Monday, Sept. 4, 1871.

Mr. Gladstone in a speech delivered at Whitby, on Saturday, expressed his joy that Englishmen can now look upon Americans as friends, and said: We may now indulge the hope that all controversies between

The International Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association met to-day at Aldersgate. Among the speakers were Messrs. Wetmore of New-York, Revell statistics to show the progress of the Christian Associa tion in the United States, and spoke with pride of the h bors of the organization.

A fishing schooner foundered yesterday in Pestland Frith, and five persons were drowned.

THE KING'S TOUR-POPULAR ENTHUSIASM. LONDON, Monday, Sept. 4, 1871 A dispatch from Madrid announces that

King Amadeus, who, accompanied by his Ministry, left the capital on Saturday for a tour of the provinces, has been received everywhere upon his journey with great THE CHOLERA. THE DISEASE SPREADING ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 4, 1871. Fatal cases of cholera have occurred at Dantzic, Elbing, Altona, Coblentz , Leipzic, and Vienna.

It is said that the health of John Bright ustifies the hope that he will be able to return to his Parliamentary duties next session as completely restored to mental and physical vigor, as was the case after the illness of similar character and duration which befel him

The negotiations for a settlement of the dispute between the steam coal colliers of Glamorgansbire in Wales and their employers have been broken of in ion. This unfortunate state of affairs has proved a great disappointment to the workmen themselves and to the commercial classes of South Wales, who had every hope that the strike was virtually at an end. The Paris journals represent the anti-Ger-

man feelings fully as strong as ever in the Province of Lorraine. Some of the manufacturers still import soal the Sarre. The French tri-color still flies from the summit of the Cathedral at Metz, and the few natives capable of climbing to the lofty pinnacle to take it down, refuse to do so for any amount of money.

The Spanish Republican leader, Roque Barics, has been released from imprisonment. The grounds upon which he was arrested are unknown. By some it was said to be a conspiracy got up to sustain the idea that Prim was murdered by the Republicans, by others that the arrest was the result of an article, published by Senor Barola in January last, giving an account of the murder which, it was assumed, none but a party concerned could have known. The visit of the Queen of Great Britain to the

Duke and Duchess of Argyle at Inverary, which was to have taken place on the 26th of August, three days after the arrival at that place of the Marquis and Marchioness the arrival at this place of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, has been indefinitely postponed. A communication was received, Aug. 19, by the Duke from Earl Granville at Balmoral, expressing the Queen's regret that, owing to the state of her health, she would not be able to come on the day mentioned.

The Beethoven Centenary, as it is called, which could not be celebrated on account of the war last year, when the century was completed, has been oberved at Bonn in Germany with great pomp. It was

The new Bavarian Ministry is comp the following persons: Herr Hegnenberg Dax, M. of State, Minister for Poreign Affairs, and President of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and President of the Ministry; Herr Peretusehner, Minister of Finance; Herr Frankh, Minister of War; Herr You Lats, Minister of Public Worship; Berr Pfenner, Minister of the Interior; Herr Fountia, Minister of Justice. The provisional direc-tion of the Ministry of Commistre is confided to the Councillor of State Schubert until the recognization of that department, which is to be made at each.

To aid in the solution of this important task I consider a duty which no citisen, to whem the opportunity is presented, should fail to discharge. I have therefore appeared, in obedience to the call made upon me.

In the expression of my views I may not meet with the approbation of the majority of those present; but that I cannot help. I shall steadily keep in view the object for which this meeting has been called, and further the same to the best of my ability

Bee Bighth Page.